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GLYKAOLIN

PASTA ALUMINI SILICATIS COMP.—WYETH

This preparation—PASTA ALUMINI SILICATIS COMPOSITA, or which may perhaps be more conveniently designated GLYKAOLIN—has been designed, as the name indicates, for the purpose of utilizing in convenient form the peculiarly valuable therapeutic properties of its constituents. It is a compound of Aluminum Silicate, Salol and Glycerine so combined as to produce a perfectly smooth paste, easily applied and entirely free from the many objections so frequently urged by physicians to the application of ointments, salves, plasters, fly-blisters, etc.

Our attention was first directed to the value of Aluminum Silicate for the reduction of inflammation some twenty-five years ago by Dr. ADDINELL HEWSON, since which time it has attracted the attention of many prominent medical men, for whose prescriptions we have continued to supply it.

The technical advantages of GLYKAOLIN will be at once apparent to the physician, who will recall the not uncommon experience of increased irritation provoked upon inflamed surfaces following the application of salves and similar preparations having a fatty excipient. The fatty principles of salves, whether of animal or vegetable origin, when kept for any length of time, frequently undergo oxidation, resulting in the development of irritating acids. Oxidation, or the decomposition of GLYKAOLIN into irritating products, is a chemical impossibility, but, on the contrary, it retains its bland, unirritating, soothing properties in any climate for an indefinite period. In removing salves, ointments, plasters, etc., from exposed, abraded and inflamed surfaces the physician experiences both difficulty and annoyance, subjecting the patient to consequent irritation; GLYKAOLIN

may be readily removed from any surface by the simple application of water, without subjecting the patient to any pain or annoyance. At the same time it possesses detergent properties, in which particular it is unique, distinguishing it from all other modes of topical treatment. In many cases it dispenses at the same time with the necessity of the usual forms of dressing and bandages, since it embodies in itself the qualities of all these and supplies as well a means of support and compression, easing and protecting the part affected. It is to be preferred to any of the ordinary forms of poultices or dressings, since a renewal of application is never necessary oftener than twice a day, and in many cases much less frequently, as the physician may feel is warranted, whereas poultices, ointments, salves and similar dressings must be constantly changed, subjecting the patient to the likelihood of an application varying not only in temperature but as to its constituents as well. Then, too, the inconvenience, discomfort and difficulty of cleansing without injury to the patient is studiously to be avoided; and we are confident delicate, abraded or inflamed surfaces, such as those to which it has been the custom heretofore to apply this class of preparations, will respond most gratefully to the application of GLYKAOLIN, which in its technical aspects presents such a decided advantage and contrast to the time-honored but greasy, ineffective class of preparations above referred to.

Great and important as are its technical advantages, it is in its therapeutic aspects that we find GLYKAOLIN has its chief claim for very general use, as will be demonstrated when the physician considers carefully the therapeutic properties of its constituents—the peculiar absorptive and at the same time bland properties of the Aluminum Silicate, of which it is not too much to say that when brought in contact with serous, purulent and sanguineous deposits, the result of inflammatory processes, absorption begins at once, leaving the affected part free for the operation of the recognized solvent, hygroscopic, emollient and antiseptic properties of the Glycerine and the equally well-known alterative, prophylactic, antiseptic and anodyne properties of the Salol, to which should be added as well its remedial

influence upon deep-seated tissues through osmotic distribution ; so that we have in GLYKAOLIN a compound which may be variously indicated. It will be found of inestimable value in the treatment of open wounds, indolent ulcers, boils, inflamed or gathered breasts, erysipelatous eruptions, applied to which the results are as prompt as they are gratifying to physician and patient alike. Not only is this the case, but relief as well is soon to be noted in deeper-seated affections, such as pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia, peritonitis, periostitis, synovitis ; and applied to hemorrhoids, sprains, burns, felons and those minor but annoying troubles—sunburn, and bites or stings of insects—the results are both speedy and gratifying.

By its prompt use the propagation of inflammation to surrounding tissues by continuity may be arrested, as in erysipelas of the skin for example, or by contiguity, which, as in phlegmonous erysipelas, may involve cellular tissue, muscle and other textures. In such states, and indeed in all its indications, the *materies morbi* is removed by absorption as above pointed out, or destroyed by the antiseptic or the resolvent properties of GLYKAOLIN. The integrity of the capillary circulation is restored and the affected part resumes its normal state.

It is a matter most important to observe that as the logical result of the properties and uses of GLYKAOLIN, as above explained, in many cases where under ordinary circumstances internal medication would be at once indicated, to be accompanied as heretofore with local application of salves, ointments, plasters, or similar means, under local treatment by GLYKAOLIN such a proceeding is entirely unnecessary. A prompt application of this preparation, as will be readily seen by a study of its properties, will in many cases prove entirely efficient to prevent any systemic disturbance, and is, in short, when properly applied, the only necessary therapeutic procedure. On the other hand, should other and independent ailments demand the physician's attention and internal medication, such internal treatment may be carried on without the slightest risk of any interference from the GLYKAOLIN.

The foregoing brief statement of the technical and therapeutic advantages of GLYKAOLIN would be incomplete

were we to fail to point out, suggestively, its availability as an excipient for the exhibition of other synergistic, remedial substances, not a few of which will at once occur to the experienced practitioner in the course of practice. In the treatment of many cases, often obscure in their origin and frequently difficult to diagnose, including many malignant growths, GLYKAOLIN will at once suggest itself as a base for the exhibition of arsenic and its compounds. It may, then, be used successfully and surely as a sole remedy, as an adjuvant to other remedies, or as a base which cannot be excelled for other and entirely independent remedies.

The package should be kept closed, since otherwise GLYKAOLIN will readily absorb moisture from the atmosphere; but with ordinary care and precaution it will be found permanent and will not deteriorate in any climate; this package has been carefully selected, that not only a perfectly tight closure might be secured, but one as well in which the preparation will not in any way deteriorate through any chemical reaction by contact with metal, the metal caps being fully protected by cork lining.

DIRECTIONS.

Before applying, GLYKAOLIN should be warmed, being careful that no water is allowed to come in contact with the preparation; it should then be spread about a quarter of an inch thick on the affected part, being careful always to have the application rather too heavy than too light, and the part then wrapped with a suitable piece of linen or cotton goods. Wherever possible, it should be applied to the affected part, although in cases where the part is difficult of access the preparation may first be spread upon the cloth and then applied.

Usually the whole part affected should be well covered, as in cases of pneumonia or bronchitis the entire breast and back should be encased.

For convenience of physicians, and that their prescriptions may be filled with original packages, we have arranged to supply GLYKAOLIN in three sizes of packages, indicated as "Small," "Large" and "Hospital Size," the small package holding eight ounces, the large package sixteen ounces, and the hospital size two pounds, all of which are readily obtainable through the wholesale and retail drug trade.

**SAMPLE WILL BE SUPPLIED PHYSICIANS
ON APPLICATION.**

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

Incorporated

Pharmaceutical Chemists

PHILADELPHIA